Steel's Great Book

Steel's Great Book

I'm a subtitle

STEEL AND FAKE HUMAN

STEEL

STEEL PRESS
MADISON, WI

Fake

Contents

PART I

SECTION 1: HONESTY

Honesty is the best policy.

— Famous person

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https://integrations.pressbooks.network/steel/?p=3#h5p-33

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https://integrations.pressbooks.network/steel/?p=3#h5p-5

1. Chapter 2: More Shortcodes!

This line of text will import into Pressbooks as an H1

A filler paragraph.[1]

This line of text will import into Pressbooks as an H2

Another filler **paragraph**.

Code

```
This text will have fixed-width font, and can display
HTML tags like <b>bold</b>.
```

Yet another filler paragraph![2]

1. I'm a footnote!
2. This is a second footnote. Less exciting that the first.

Email

taylor@pressbooks.com
taylor@pressbooks.com
Contact Me!

Equations

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$
$$e^{pi}$$

Footnotes

It is very cold in Montreal.[3]

Blockquotes

> Outside of a dog, a book is man's best friend. Inside of a dog it's too dark to read.

Textboxes

3. Headquarters of Pressbooks.

This text should import into Pressbooks inside of a shaded textbox.

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2. MathJax testing

Gonna try a few things

LaTeX delimiters

$$alphaA\chi X$$

$$sum_{i=0}^{n} i^2 = \frac{(n^2+n)(2n+1)}{6}$$

Dollar signs

$\alpha A \chi X $
$\sum_{i=0}^n i^2 = \frac{(n^2+n)(2n+1)}{6}$

Latex shortcodes

$$alphaA\chi X$$
$$sum_{i=0}^{n} i^2 = \frac{(n^2+n)(2n+1)}{6}$$

Advanced packages

ams

$$E = mc^2$$
$$F = ma$$

mathtools

$$a \coloneqq b + c$$
$$x \iff y$$

boldsymbol

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha} + \boldsymbol{\beta} = \boldsymbol{\gamma}$$

physics

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}f}{\mathrm{d}x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \langle A \rangle, |\psi\rangle$$

braket

$$\langle \psi | H | \phi \rangle = E \langle \psi | \phi | \psi | \phi \rangle$$

mhchem

$$2\,\mathrm{H_2} + \mathrm{O_2} \longrightarrow 2\,\mathrm{H_2O}$$

textmacros

$$\mathbf{Bold}\mathit{Italic}\textsc{SmallCaps}\texttt{Monospace}$$

autobold

$$\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{C}$$

color

$$\textit{Thisisredtext} \quad \textit{Thisisbluetext}$$

bbox

$$\boxed{E = mc^2}$$

gensymb

$$90^\circ, 100\Omega, 5\%$$

unicode

$$𝒜 \subseteq \mathbb{B}, 🂢^2 + 🂢^2 = 🂢^2$$

cancel

$$\cancel{x} + 5 = 10$$

enclose

$$\enclose{circle}{x}, \enclose{box}{y}, \enclose{updiagonalstrike}{z}$$

noerrors

If x is undefined, this will not break: $x_?$

noundefined

Missing symbol: \undefinedsymbol

require

$$\mathrm{H_2O}$$

tagformat

$$E = mc^2 \qquad \text{(Einstein)}$$

Inline

ams

$E = mc^2$
$F = ma$

mathtools

$a := b + c$
$x \iff y$

boldsymbol

$\boldsymbol{\alpha + \beta = \gamma}$

physics

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}f}{\mathrm{d}x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \langle A \rangle, |\psi\rangle$$

braket

$$\langle \psi | H \, | \phi \rangle = E \, \langle \psi | \phi | \psi | \phi \rangle$$

mhchem

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$$\mathit{Thisisredtext} \quad \mathit{Thisisbluetext}$$

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$$\boxed{E = mc^2}$$

gensymb

$90^\circ, 100\Omega, 5\%$

unicode

$\mathscr{A} \subseteq \mathbb{B}, \diamondsuit^2 + \diamondsuit^2 = \diamondsuit^2$

cancel

$\cancel{x} + 5 = 10$

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$\enclose{circle}{x}, \enclose{box}{y}, \enclose{updiagonalstrike}{z}$

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If x is undefined, this will not break: $x_?$

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Missing symbol: \undefinedsymbol

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$\mathrm{H_2O}$

tagformat

$$E = mc^2 \qquad \text{(Einstein)}$$

3. Broken Chapter

Learning Objectives

1. Distinguish between descriptive and inferential statistics
2. Identify the different kinds of descriptive statistics researchers use to summarize their data
3. Describe the purpose of inferential statistics.
4. Distinguish between Type I and Type II errors.

Once the study is complete and the observations have been made and recorded the researchers need to analyze the data and draw their conclusions. Typically, data are analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistics. Descriptive statistics are used to summarize the data and inferential statistics are used to generalize the results from the sample to the population. In turn, inferential statistics are used to make conclusions about whether or not a theory has been supported, refuted, or requires modification.

Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive statistics are used to organize or summarize a set of data. Examples include percentages, measures of central tendency (mean, median, mode), measures of dispersion (range, standard deviation, variance), and correlation coefficients.

Measures of central tendency are used to describe the typical, average and center of a distribution of scores. The **mode** is the most frequently occurring score in a distribution. The **median** is the midpoint of a distribution of scores. The **mean** is the average of a distribution of scores.